

“Back of the Label” Information

Eligibility Criteria: *[Supplier to describe eligibility criteria, such as whether product is available only with purchase of other goods and services.]*

Average Monthly Usage: Typical usage levels for residential (or commercial) customers. See your most recent electricity bill to determine what your average monthly usage level most closely corresponds to (e.g., 250, 500, 1000 or 2000 kWh per month). Generally, usage levels can be categorized as: small usage (*range*) kWh per month; general usage (*range*) kWh per month; water heating (*range*) kWh per month; and space heating (*range*) kWh per month.

Price Structure/Rate Design: *[If not a flat rate, supplier to describe price structure or rate design - e.g., time-of-use rate].*

Contract Terms: “Fixed price over contract period” or “Price adjustments over contract period according to changes in: ____ *[e.g., the spot-market price index, consumer price inflation or other indices]*. This index represents ____ ” *[Supplier to briefly describe the index]*.

Power Sources: The electricity you consume comes from the New England power grid, which receives power from a variety of power plants and transmits the power throughout the region as needed to meet customer requirements. When you choose a power supplier, that supplier is responsible for generating and/or purchasing power that is added to the power grid to meet your needs. However, due to the nature of the power grid, there is no way to guarantee that the electricity you actually receive from the grid originated from your supplier's power plants or its wholesale power purchases. Also, note that the power sources represented on this label applies to this specific *product offering*, and not to the supplier's entire portfolio of power sources which may include other products. For information on the supplier's portfolio of power sources, see the supplier's annual report, or call the supplier for more information.

Emissions - Description of Pollutants:

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) is formed when fuels containing sulfur are burned, primarily coal and oil. Major health effects associated with SO₂ include asthma, respiratory illness and aggravation of existing cardiovascular disease. SO₂ combines with water and oxygen in the atmosphere to form acid rain, which raises the acid level of lakes and streams, and accelerates the decay buildings and monuments.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) form when fossil fuels (e.g., oil, coal and natural gas) and biomass are burned at high temperatures. They contribute to acid rain and ground-level ozone (or smog), and may cause respiratory illness in children with frequent high level exposure. NO_x also contribute to oxygen-deprivation of lakes and coastal waters which is destructive to fish and other animal life.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is released when fossil fuels are burned. Carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, is a major contributor to global warming.

Labor Data: The information on this label regarding whether generators or suppliers operate under collective bargaining agreements is provided to inform you about whether the energy was produced in plants where employee wages and working conditions are mutually determined by employees and management, and protected by union contracts. The information on this label regarding the use of replacement employees during a labor dispute is provided to inform you of whether or not a generator or supplier during a strike by or a lock-out of its employees has replaced them with other workers.